Amnormente, etc., Chio Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- " Amy Robsert." Miss Nells GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—" Moste Cristo." Cons. Foculor. New Fight Avenue Theater.—" Divorce." NIBLO'S GARREN.—"Aziacl; or, The Marie Charm." OLIVER'S THEATER.—"Hompto Divorty." Goo, L. Fox. UNION SQLARE THEATER.—"Frou-Frou." Miss Agues

SOMENVILLE ART GALLERY .- Exhibition of Oil Paintings. STRINWAY HALL .- At 2: Rubins on Recital.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-Seventh Proge-4th and 5th columns. AMBRIEMINTS—Seventh Profe—th anglith columns.
BOARD AND ROOMS—Third Page—14 column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—FOURTH Page—15 column.
CHANGES FOR EUSINESS MEX—Second Page—34 column.
DEV GOODS—Third Page—34, 4th, 5th, and 6th columns.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th column; Seventh Page—15t,
34, and 4th columns.
FINE ART?—Seventh Page—5th column.
FUNNTURE—Second Page—3a column.
HELP WANTED, FENALES—Third Page—3d column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Seventh Page—6th
columns.

HOTELE-Second Page—5th column.
INSTRUCTION—SIZTH Page—2d column.
LECTURES AND MEETINGS—Seventh Page—5th column.
LOAN GEFICES—Third Page—2d columns. LONDON ADVERTISEMENTS-Third Page-1st and 2d col-MARULE AND SLATE MANTELS-Second Page-6th col-

MARHAGES AND DEATHS-Fifth Page-6th column.
MARCHLANGOUS-Eighth Page-5th and 6th columns.
MUSICAL ANGOUS-Eighth Page-5th and 6th columns.
MUSICAL ANGOUS-Eighth Page-1st column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS-Sigth Page-1st column.
PROFOSALS-Seconth Page-6th column.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CITY-Second Page-4th column; BROOKLYN-Second Page-4th and 6th columns.
NEW JUSSEY-Second Page-5th column; COUNTRY-

mm; Brooklyn-Second Page-5th column; Coustry-New-Jewsey-Second Page-5th column; Coustry-Second Page-6th column; AT Auction-Second Page-EAL ESTATE, HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED-Second

Page-5th column.

SALES BY AUCTION. Second Page-34 column.

SALES BY AUCTION. Second Page-3th column.

SAVINGS BANKS-Seventh Page-3th column.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALES-Third Page-1st column;

FEMALES-Third Page-3th 2d and 3d columns.

SPECIAL NOTICES-FIJth Page-5th column.

STATIONSENT-Second Page-3d column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILHOADS-Sixth Page-2d and 3d columns.

Columns.

SPEAMEARS, OCEAN-Second Page-6th column; Third Page-1st and 2d columns.

SUMMER RITHEATS-Second Page-6th column.

TEACHERS-Sixth Page-2d column.

TO LET. CITY PROPERTY-Second Page-6th column; BROOKLYN PROPERTY - Second Page-6th column; CONNIAY PROPERTY-Second Page-6th column.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Second Page-3th column.

Business Notices.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manuface. turing Commony, combling them to protect their conigns from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

Particular Notice

Particular Notice is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department or for the celebrated Gotham Plate, but the Company sever reproduce in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade mark, as follows, stamped upon Trade mark for,

Gorham Sterling Silver.

Grant Electro-Plate.

(FF 1. 6)

GURHAM MINE CO GORHAM MANUFAUTURING CO.

Providence, R. L., and No. 1 Hond-st., New-York, Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tex. Descrit, and Dinner Services, and Welding Outlits; also Manufacturers of the celebrated Gorbam Elec-

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER-Patent ARMS and THE BEST BRACES OF SUSPENDERS in the large shoch of first-class Cabinet Farmings. Braperies, &c., from 15 Effingions. to their new and elegant buildings, 4D and 4D Seventuave, bear Thrip-Southest.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, AND DRAWERS Inclose stamp for Circular. Union Anana & Co., 637 Breadway.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS. To those engaged in mercanizing pursuits, any invention that will facilitate liber (above as highly morthy of notice as well as of extensive patronege. One of the mort important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that processes the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in war.

bility in use.

Pre-imbently such are those of John Folky, manufacturer of fine.

Gold Pens and Penvils. No. 7 Autor. House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our dity in their manufac-

We, the subscribers, who know the value of Forar's Pans from con-

We, the subscripters, kinster of years, obserfully recommend those who wis for the best and most period Gold Pen ever inide. Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. R. Williams, President Metropolitan National Bank, Geo. S. Coe, President American Richards of North America, Keckango National Bank, J. A. Beardesley, Chalter National Bank of North America, Wm. A. Fells, President Corn Rechange State.

R. H. Leavry, Rightsdeut National Bank of the Republic.

F. D. Toppan, President Guildin National Bank.

C. F. Tompson, Cashier Continents National Bank.

P. D. Tappan, President Genitatia National Bank.
C. F. Timpesa, Cashier Caritimental National Bank.
Base G. Ogden, Cashier Caritimental National Bank.
Base G. Ogden, Cashier New-York County National Bank.
Wim, E. Moskins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewrs, Cashier Indon National Bank.
Wim, E. Konskins, President Rational Bank.
J. E. Sauthworth, President Atlantic National Bank.
J. E. Sauthworth, President Automal Bank.
J. M. Cranc, Cashier Shoemando National Bank.
J. M. Cranc, Cashier Shoemando National Bank.
Con. W. Willott, Crebber Bull's Ricad Sans.
Carke, Delige & Co.
Howes & Mary.
White, Morris & Co.
Howes & Mary.
White, Morris & Co.
Vermitte & Co.
Vermitte & Co.
Window, Lenier & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.
H. T. Moren & Co.
T. Retcham & Co.

Geo. B. Arthur & Co. Fisk & Hatch. H. T. Morren & Co. American Express Co. Adams Express Co. ald.
T. Ketcham & Co.
S. R. Chittenden & Co.

Sold by all the principal stationers and lewelers.

JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer,

No. 2 Astor House, apparite the Herald Office. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1873 is now

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

Dank Tribune, 39c, 49c, 59c, 75c, and \$1 per line.

Semi-Wrekey Tribune, 25 and 50 cents per line.

Werkly Tribune, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line,

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance,
Address. THE TRIBUNE. New-York. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54; W 52d-st., or 398 W. 25d-st., till 8 p. m., at regular rates

New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1878.

An investigation has begun at Liverpool in the Atlantic case. Supplementary elections have been held in four departments in France. The election at Madrid is favorable to the Federal Republicans. The Polaris expedition has failed, Capt. Hall having

died last Summer, and 19 of the crew having been lately picked up by the Tigress, after spending several months on an leeberg. - Oakes Ames was buried at North

The funeral services of Chief-Justice Chase were held - The legal expenses of the Brooklyn Board of City Works are enormous. ---- The excitement relative to the East River Bridge continues. - Gold, 1174, 118. il84. Thermometer, 50°, 57°, 50%°, 53°, 58°, 50°.

. A Brooklyn Alderman lately called for a list of the lawyers in the employ of the Board of City Works of that city, which appears to be similar in its powers and its conduct to that of the Department of Public Works of New-York under Tweed. But no reply to the resolution was forthcoming. A TRIBUNE reporter was more fortunate in securing the list, which is presented in other columns for the edification of the Council and the interest of Brooklyn tax-payers generally.

We print to-day an account of the simple and touching ceremonies attending the last sonors paid to Chief-Justice Chase in this sity. From every part of the country come the expressions of respect and regard for his nemory which exhibit not more sorrow for ais loss than pride in his sure and honest fame. To-day he will be buried from the Japitol-an unusual but most appropriate nonor. The precedent will do no harm if it is only used in the case of men like Salmon

the same kind, it must be confessed that the point by several minutes at least,-thus going carious " strikes" this Spring have failed to nearer to the pole than any previous explorer the Modocs out of their discontented peace sequire much beadway. The latest informa- from the American side, possibly nearer even into an open war ? It may not have been Peace | and Beethoven. But this fallacy is now ex-

tion accessible shows that the few crafts which yet hold out are fluctuating between opposing opinions. In Brooklyn, where a strike of the gas laborers has given some cause for alarm, the danger seems to have been avoided without much trouble. Probably WALLACK'S THEATER,-"The Squire's Last Sailling." these ineffectual attempts will gradually be merged into candidly conducted negotiations, by which the interests of employer and employed may be adjusted without wasteful

strikes. It is reported from Washington that the Administration is about to begin work in carnest in Louisiana. It is likely that things will be made very uncomfortable for the people who do not believe that Mr. Kellogg is Governor of the State. Congress had fair warning that the President would do exactly this if the question was left to him. He said explicitly that he should maintain the Kellogg Government; and he will have no halfway measures. Just now, there is a pause while the Administration waits impatiently for Kellogg's requisition for more troops. It is barely possible that the mock Governor has more discretion than they have in Washington.

The Common Council of Brooklyn has been investigating the East River Bridge, and the reports of the Committee are to be submitted to-day. What has been found out about the expenditures may be summed up in the in-timation of the minority report that nearly \$5,000,000 have been expended upon unfinished towers, which by the estimates were to have cost only \$3,000,000; and that there is no explanation to be had of the expenditure of the other \$2,000,000. Both majority and minority reports reflect on Controller Schroeder for issuing Brooklyn bonds against the provisions of the charter requiring that private subscriptions be paid on call; and resolutions instructing him to issue no more bonds until private stockholders pay up their delinquencies are attached to each report. The proposition to consolidate the stock as provided for in Controller Schroeder's bill pending at Albany is condemned as permitting the present management, by a subscription of \$250,000, to control an enterprise which it is now estimated will cost not less than \$9,000,000. These reports will create great interest in Brooklyn, where the bridge is a greater bone of contention than with us.

There can be no possible objection to turning otherwise useless cannon into martial monuments; but when it comes to selling revolutionary and other time-honored tokens of victory to the junk-dealers, we must demur. Even a nation of shopkeepers might blush to see its battle relics knocked down to the highest bidder as so much old metal. But this is just what the War Department has ordered to be done with the National trophies stored at the Watervliet Arsenal. The unique bronze cannon from France, bearing the names and devices of the French Revolution of 1789 and of Louis XVI., as well as the guns and mortars captured, by the patriots at Saratoga and Yorktown, are consigned to the auction block. Are we, then, so poor that we must sell historical mementoes which can never be replaced? We might better afford retrenchment in some other direction. When nations deteriorate and grow effeminate, it is said that they do not care to be reminded of the brave deeds of their sturdy ancestors. Perhaps the War Department is only anticipating by a few years the limp epoch into which some of our recent publie scandals seem to point the national life. In Washington, the other day, an appreciative hotel-keeper bought at an auction in the Capitol, among other relics, the Speaker's chair used in the House since the days of Henry Clay. It would not have cost the nation very much to have kept the old bit of furniture ; it would cost nothing-but honor-to get rid of the trophies of Saratoga and Yorktown.

THE LAST POLAR EXPEDITION.

The fate of the North Polar Expedition under Captain C. F. Hall, which sailed from New-York on the 29th of June, 1871, supplies the most startling chapter in all the long history of Arctic adventure. The first voyages in the frozen regions of this hemisphere were undertaken in the interests of commerce, to find a short passage between the Western and the Eastern world. Next came the searching expeditions dispatched in the cause of humanity, to look for the lost. Capt. Hall was the representative of a third era of Arctic adventure, prompted by a simple enthusiasm for science. The problem of the North-West passage was selved long ago. The fate of Franklin and his companions was no longer a mystery. But the geography of the polar regions was still secret. The open sea reported by Kane to lie beyond the icy barriers of Grinnell Land was yet unvisited. It was to complete our knowledge of these forbidding regions and throw light upon certain phenomena thus far imperfectly understood that Capt. Hall, aided by the United States Government, sailed from this port with the Polaris nearly two years ago. It was his purpose to penetrate to the North Pole itself, either with his ship, or if that proved impossible with sledges and boats. He was last heard from in August, 1872, when a letter reached the Navy Department, written by him a full year before, as he was about leaving Tossac in Greenland, "the most northern civilized settlement "of the world," on the adventure which he expected to consume several years. "Never," he wrote, "was an Arctic expedition more completely fitted out than this. There is every reason to rejoice that everything pertaining to the expedition, under the rulings of high Heaven, is in a far more prosperous "and substantially successful condition than "even I had hoped or prayed for. God be

with us." We now learn that long before this letter reached the United States, Capt. Hall was dead. "He never accomplished the main purpose of the voyage, though he succeeded in getting a little further north than any man had gone before. The Polaris followed Kane's route into Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel, passed beyond Kane's Winter quarters, and in September was laid up for the season at Polaris Bay, in lat. 81° 38', long. 61° 44'. There is some discrepancy in the telegraphic accounts of this portion of the voyage; but it would seem that the ship had gone as far north as lat. 82° 16', or more than 4 degrees further that Kane carried his vessel in 1853-further than any ship had ever been before. After the Polaris was moored in her Winter quarters, Capt. Hall made a sledge journey of two weeks, and crossed the supposed Polar Sea, which was found to be a strait about fifteen miles wide, with an appearance of open water, however, to the north, Kane's companion, William Morton, reached this strait twenty years ago in lat. 83° 27', and intendent just when a delicate question was Compared with previous demonstrations of as Capt. Hall crossed it he must have passed this

83° 45' north of Spitzbergen. It was soon after his return from this expedition that Capt. Hall died on board the ship. One account says that he was struck down suddenly with apoplexy in the act of encouraging his men. and while apparently in his usual health. Another represents that he had been sick for two weeks.

One more effort was made to reach the Polar Sea. When that failed the Polaris started for home. A few days later (in August, 1872,) she was beset with ice and drifted to lat. 77° 35'. Here a portion of the crew left her. There seems to be a suspicion that they deserted, but according to their own story they were employed getting provisions out upon the ice, in the expectation that the ship must go to pieces in a gale, when the ice broke up and the Polaris was driven from her moorings and disappeared in the darkness. It is the wonderful story of the nineteen persons left on the ice which the telegraph brought us on Saturday. For more than six months they drifted southward through the Arctic night. Occasionally they launched the boats they had with them and tried to pull toward the Greenland coast, but they were driven back to the floe. A portion of their provisions had been saved, and they eked them out by killing occasionally a seal or a few birds. Snow huts gave them a little shelter. The fat of the seals fed the fires and lights. The ice upon which they floated was five miles in circumference when they were parted from the ship on the 15th of October. It was reduced in April to a fittle fragment of twenty yards diameter, when they were picked up by the Tigress, forty miles from the coast of Labrador. How terrible this icy voyage had been we may imagine by a glance at the map. They were driven from the ship far up Baffin's Bay, somewhere near the entrance to Lancaster Sound. They were rescued well out in the open ocean, about the latitude of Liverpool. Of the fate of the Polaris, in which were Captain Buddington, chief navigating officer, and thirteen others, nothing is yet known. Her bow was somewhat damaged, and she was making water, but her condition was by no means desperate, and there is good reason to hope that she may get clear of the ice during the coming Summer. She had no boats left; but her stock of provisions was abundant.

The records of the expedition, the scientific collections, and the journals of the officers are doubtless on the Polaris, and until she is found we shall not know how much this latest Arctic voyage has added to the world's store of information. It does not seem probable that the results will prove commensurate with the expenditure of life, suffering, and money. We cannot believe that any Arctic voyage by the same route will ever justify the risk. But whatever may be the practical value of this memorable expedition, Capt. Hall will be held in honorable remembrance as a true martyr of science. He was not a man of scientific education; but he was one of those sturdy, strong-willed, persistent men of action to whom the science of geography owes so many of its most brilliant achievements. It was a noble ambition which led him into the dreary wastes where he [met his death, and-we may take some satisfaction in remembering that although his chief purpose was not accomplished he succeeded in adding a little to our knowledge of the Polar coasts, and extending by a few miles our maps of a region which no human creature ever can inhabit.

A SUPERFLUOUS DEFENSE.

There has long been a cloud hanging over the President's Peace Policy in Indian affairs. When a newspaper reporter applied to Secretary Delano for an exact description of that policy, the Secretary gave a long reply which and continue their depredations on the white settlers must be treated as hostile; supplies must be procured by the Government at fair prices and be honestly and fairly distributed o the Indians; competent, upright, and moral Indian agents must be selected to go upon the reservations to deal with the people there secluded. This is all very good. When Gen. Crook lately reported that his policy in Arizona had simply been to insist on the reservation system, and treat as public enemies all Indians who left without permission, the President gave out that that was exactly his Peace Policy "in a nutshell." So we have a pretty clear idea, at last, of what this system or code of treatment really is, though we

have been a long time in getting at it. The Board of Indian Commissioners, which has just concluded its sessions in this city, felt it necessary to make a formal defense of the President's Peace Policy, the moving cause being the criticism evoked by the Modoc war. The Commissioners assume that the severe things which have been said about the management of Indians in general and the Modocs, in particular are leveled at the so-called Peace Policy, dear to the heart of the President. This is by no means true. The philanthropic and honest gentlemen who sign this elaborate defense were appointed under the Act of 1869. Has the policy which that law contemplated and which involved their appointment been enforced through all the troubles which immediately preceded the Modoc outbreak and the murder of Canby and Thomas ? Their report shows that the difficulty with the Modocs began in a misunderstanding with the Indian small reservation by themselves. Says the report before us: "Neither the Board nor its officers, nor, as we believe, the President of the United States, nor the Secretary of the "Interior, have any reason to suppose that any other mode of settlement was contemplated" until the war began. But it appears that a change in the Oregon Indian Superintendency was made about this time. The new Superintendent had a vague notion that an old order that the Modocs were to be removed to the Klamath Reservation was still in force. He proceeded to carry out that order, calling on the military to help him.

Hence came the war. Having narrated these facts, the Commissioners proceed to ask, with some show of indignation, Can the Modoc War be charged against the President's Peace Policy 7 On the contrary, they reply, that policy would have prevented the war and its attendant deplorable sacrifice of innocent blood. Very good; why didn't it ? Was the Policy asleep, or on a journey, that it should not have had any part in the negotiations which finally blundered into a bloody war ? Who removed the Oregon Superpending? Who appointed his successor? Who is responsible for the agents that conducted

than Capt. Parry, who reached the latitude of Policy; it was No Policy. The literal but blundering Oregon agent did not appoint himself; no more did any hostility to the President's supposed plans have anything to do with what next happened. To put Indians on reservations, treat them kindly and help them earn their own living while there, and thrash them soundly when they will not stay, is sensible, wise, and just. No such treatment as this was involved in the Modoc business; that was a question of bungling, merely. To say that the President's Peace Policy, as it exists on paper, is assailed by those who caustically criticise the shiftless management of Indians by civil agents generally, is a most unwarrantable assumption.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

As we have before stated in positive terms, THE TRIBUNE has no names to suggest and no persons to recommend to Mayor Havemeyer for the offices in his gift under the new Charter. But as one of the chief influences which forced from the Legislature the Mayor's present grant of power and patronage, THE TRIBUNE is entitled to speak to him freely of some of the reforms demanded at his hands, which will be largely affected, if not indeed accomplished, by the appointments he has yet to make.

And first of all let us speak of the Police Department, and for the present of this only. Heretofore the Commissioners of Police have been appointed, the Superintendent has been selected, the Captains of Precincts have been transferred, and the whole force has been worked almost entirely in political interests. More than any other branch of the City Government this Department should be kept aloof from such influences. Hitherto in every election, through every order issued, at almost every critical moment involving the public peace, the Police have been used for partisan purposes. It is of vital importance to our security as well as to the effective organization of the body that it should be held impartial as between all political parties. In short, it must be made what it never really was, a peace preserving not a faction saving force.

This is to be accomplished only through the appointment as Commissioners of men wholly independent of politics. The new Commissioners will be men of character, ability, and integrity; Mayor Havemeyer's previous appointments have assured us of this much. But this is not enough. All the rest goes for little if the Commissioners are the creatures of any party organization. They have before them, as immediate, pressing duties, the reorganization and disciplining of a force which politics has corrupted; the closing of a numerous class of demoralizing establishments which exist only because the Police is corrupt; the hunting down of a large horde of criminals who make the city dangerous, solely because in the past politics and the Police have protected them. First of all the new Commissioners are to give us security and quiet; more is demanded of them in this respect at this peculiar juncture than has ever been required of their predecessors. Only men of such independence as we suggest can accomplish this, and such men the city has a right to expect the Mayor will send in to the Board as anticipated to-day as his nominees. Men who claim the appointment because they are at the head of this party organization or Chairman of that General Committee, or because of party services in the past, are the very men who ought to be rejected, for these men possess the very disqualifications which we

THE RECENT FESTIVALS.

The extraordinary success of the recent musical festivals in Cincinnati and New-York must be deeply gratifying to all true lovers of art. Neither was a pecuniary speculation. may be summed up as follows: Indians That in New-York was designed by Mr. must be placed on reservations as fast Theodore Thomas to bring to a becoming as possible; those who refuse to close a series of concerts in which he had give up their nomadic habits of life tried to elevate the popular taste. That in Cincinnati was a gathering of the musical societies of some of the Western cities and towns for the purpose of promoting musical culture. There was ino extraneous circumstance in either case to give the performances an accidental interest. There was no anniversary to stir the public with exciting associations. The festivals appealed merely to the popular love for music, and trusted to the popular appreciation of good music; and the people answered with enthusiasm.

Within the last three weeks, in fact, we have settled some important musical questions. It is shown in the first place that the best music is not above the popular comprehension, if it is properly performed. The Ninth Symphony is the crucial test; and both in New-York and Cincinnati that stupendous work was hailed with absolute delight. Handel is a bugbear to the uneducated; but here we have miscellaneous audiences going wild over him. Given a good orchestra and a good chorus, and these old giants rouse the people as no other composers do who ever lived. When they seem dull or incomprehensible, the fault is in the performers, not the listeners. Secondly, it is shown that the great danger in making programmes for a musical festival is not in aiming too high, but in aiming too low. Mr. Theodore Thomas selected the grandest and what some would call the severest works in the whole range of music, and what was the result? He lifted his audiences up to his own high level. He opened to them the wondrous beauties of that upper world, and he made upon them an impression incomagent. The Modocs desired to settle on a parably deeper than he could have made by concessions to an untutored taste. Thirdly, it is shown that any great center of population can have a grand festival if it have a competent director. Mr. Thomas may be said to have created the Cincinnati chorus especially for this occasion, and he had a superb success in New-York, where the conditions for such an enterprise are always more unfavorable than in any other large city. If he should now go from town to town across the continent, repeating the experiment which he has just tried with such brilliant results, we have no doubt he might set the whole country in a blaze of musical

> It was supposed that Mr. Thomas had given the death blow to the Cheap Jack Jubilees which Boston threatened at one time to make perpetual; but there is to be a Boston Jubilee at Chicago next month for which Mr. Gilmore. and a railroad depot, and several hundred anvils, have been engaged. Mr. Gilmore's festivals, however, can never more hold the high position that was once assigned to them. Their crudeness, and bombast, and vulgarity were excused because it was supposed that these things were necessary to catch the popular attention. The Anvil Chorus was a toy by which the infant public was to be rewarded for swallowing a dose of Handel

fervor.

ploded. Mr. Thomas has proved that the success of a well-managed festival will be in exact proportion to the elevation of its aims, and hereafter all such gatherings must be judged strictly by their artistic merit. We risk nothing in predicting that the next musical celebration in Boston at any rate will be of a very different character from that of

Massachusetts, just now trying a new experiment in Prohibition, has had trouble enough in that way heretofore; and we really think that a history of legislation on the subject by that State for the past forty years would form an interesting and instructive volume. What with License laws, and Tengallon laws, and Prohibitory laws, and Permissive laws, the whole round of experiment has been tried, and not, it must be confessed, with the most brilliant success. A correspondent of a Boston news paper states that during the last ten years this important subject of suppressing rum sales has occupied one-tenth part of each entire session of the Legislature, and that the expense of tinkering the Prohibitory law alone must have been over \$500,000. Perhaps it would be only fair by way of set-off to inquire how much the liquor-traffic has cost the State. or is likely to cost it, in the way of prosecutions and the support of prisoners. But what shows the real feeling of the people is the persistence with which this legal reform has been urged. There have been blunders, but the great end desired has never been lost sight of and never abandoned. The temperance people of the State, honest and in a great majority, cannot be discouraged by the blunders of law makers.

The responsibility of landlords for the safety of the goods of those sojourning under their roofs rests upon the Law of Bailments as fixed a century ago by Chief-Justice Holt, in the case of Coggs vs. Ber nard. But the relation of landlord and guest has been entirely changed in many instances. Probably when Holt gave his decision public houses had no regular and permanent boarders. We have therefore, naturally, modifications of the old decisions. An Illinois Judge has determined that while a landlord is responsible for the goods of a guest, he is not equally liable for those of a permanent resident of his house. A newspaper calls this "a very nice distinction," but it seems to us an obvious one. To the traveler the hotel is a place with the manners and peculiarities and risks of which he is but imperfectly acquainted, while all these are familiar to the boarder. In fact, as to the boarder the house lacks the essential characteristics of an inn. He is simply living in a great boarding-house, and not, so far as he is concerned, in an inn at all. The traveler's baggage is a special deposit, while the property of the boarder remains literally in his own custody.

There are citizens old enough we suppose to renember the beginning of the improvements in our public squares, and there are some sanguine enough to expect to see their completion. The fountain in front of the old City Hall is neither very elaborate nor very magnificent; but if it had been a two million dollar cathedral it need not have taken longer in building. The fountain in Union-square has never got beyond its foundations, and it is a question whether we shall regard it as an unfinished improvement or a melancholy rain. The square itself has been for some years obstructed with the machines and materials of one or another patent pave ment company. In all parts of the city the labor of beautifying public property goes on in the same dilatory, dawdling way. Private enterprise would have done the work five times over in the same time. It will really be a crying shame if another Summer pass away before the recreation grounds of the populace are put in condition to be enjoyed. Two or three weeks of resolute work, instead of the disguised idleness which has bitherto prevailed in these quarters, will do all that we need.

The Massachusetts Legislature has changed the method of swearing witnesses in court. The law as it now stands leaves it to the witness, and not to the court, to change the usual form. If the witness asserts that any peculiar form is in his opinion more solemn and obligatory, the oath must be adminis tered in that form. Heretofore witnesses, except Quakers and Catholics, have been sworn with the simple ceremony of the uplifted hand. Quakers were permitted to affirm, and Catholics were forced to swear as the judge directed. The new statute permits the largest liberty in this particular.

Imagine a turtle-fed Lord Mayor of London actually figuring at a fancy dress ball as Louis Qua- delicate humor, and refined art. He may be seen every torze in a dress of blue Genoa velvet, with crimson mantle of the same material, and gold fleur-de-lis! Imagine a portly Lady Mayoress figuring as the Queen! Yet this was the exhibition which might have been seen at a ball at the Mansion House on the 28d ult Twelve gentlemen of His Worship's family appeared as jesters, and very much we should like to read a report of the jokes which they made. There certainly was good material, if they had the wit to use it, which se are inclined to doubt.

A false and wanton rumor of the death of Gov. Dix was extensively circulated in the city yesterday evening, and was even announced from several up-town pulpits. At Dr. Taylor's church the announcement produced a profound sensation. The perpetrator of the outrageous and senseless hoax has not yet been ascertained.

POLITICAL NOIES

Hamilton, Ohio, interdicts the sale of newspapers on Sunday.

Hartford, Conn., is considerably excited over the discovery that the foundation for the new Capitol is entirely inadequate to support the proposed building.

The Post says the walls are cheap and altogether a sham, and calls upon the Legislature for an investigation. According to The Topcka (Kansas) Commonwealth, ex-Senator Caldwell "has killed and laid himself

out politically, and could not be elected Councilman of the ward in which he lives." That is the most encouraging news which has come from Kausas in a long time A dispatch from New-Orleans says: The Fusionists' State Convention of people to protest against

the Kellogg administration, to be held here in June, will adjourn to reassemble when Congress meets. A call, extensively circulated, for the opponents of Gov. Kellogg to meet on Saturday night armed, at Lafwettesquare, created excitement, but evoked no response. Several Western Congressmen who have pocketed their shares of the salary grab are tiring hemselves out by writing letters two or three columns in length to explain why they did it. It is a waste of ink and paper, gentlemen. That money belongs in the United States Treasury, and a simple statement that you have deposited it there is the only thing your constituents want from you.

The Cincinnati Commercial suggests as a platform for Gen. Butler to run on for the Governorship of Massachusetts, and later for the Presidency, those two absorbing questions of the day, Salary Grab and Credit Mobiler. It thinks "he is the very best man, in all re-spects, to test public judgment regarding these maters. If, by testing it, he can get one-tenth of the 200,000 voters of his State, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that there is a majority of mac-tenths against him." Here is Gen. Grant's speech at Galena, Ill.,

in full : "Although it is probable that I never will live among you, but in the future be only a visitor, as I am at present, yet I hope to spend some days with you every year and remain longer than I have been able to this time, and I expect to east my vote here always. I repeat my thanks for this cordial reception." Disrepectful newspapers in the West are inquiring whether spectru newspapers there is any provision of the Constitution which gives the President, more than any other man, the right to vote where he doesn't live. When a man gets carried away with his own cloquence it is unjust to hold him to the literal meaning of his words.

The absence of the President from the obsequies of the Chief-Justice, on Saturday, occasioned some remark and some inquiries as to the business which detained him. His personal organ in this city, yesterday, gave the following explanation in its Washington dispatch, which will be generally accepted as satisfactory :

The President was out on the road to-day exercising a The President was out on the road to-day exercisms a pair of under three-year-old coits, which he has just had sent from his farm, near St. Louis. One is a dark bay and the other a beautiful dapple bay. Driven to-gelier, they show superbstyle, speed, and action, and are proposity the fluest pair of horses of their age ever brought to Washington. They are coits of the President's own raising, and he was scarcely aware until he saw Leem on the tarm that such a new possession and

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. The fifteenth season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society closed on Saturday evening with a concert, of which the following was the programms:

Air, "Bid me discourse"

Miss Henrictta Ecebe.
Adagio for the violonce lo.

Mr. F. Berguer.

Heroic Symphony. Beethoves
Part Songs, at "To Deflosits" Agrics Zimmerman
b) "Hark! the Lark." G. A. Madfarea
Miss Beebe, Miss Finen, Mr. Bush, Mr. Alken. Packettanz Meyerbeer Mr. Ritter's symphony has been the occasion of a good

deal of local warfare, and it has been charged that orrtain members of the Philharmonic Society attempted to have it removed from the programme, -some said be cause they could not play it, others because they did not like it. The first statement was abundantly disproved by the result, for it was played very well; and the second is discredited by the character of the work, for it is a decidedly interesting production, worth all the trouble Although it is a departure from the standard forms of symphonic writing, and betrays in many particulars the influence of Berlioz, it does not belong to the pumfu school of Liszt and Wagner, it does not revel in dissonances and difficulties, and it contains little which the veriest stickler for classicism could not enjoy. In one respect it suggests the Symphonic Poems of Lisat. It sa development of the thoughts and emotions inspired by poetical selection, and the flow of expression is continuous; but while there is no formal division of movements there are ready three distinct parts,-an introduction of rather vague but beautiful and ingenious reveries, a charming romanza, and a finale in which the principal themes of the introduction are brought to gether and effectively combined. The symphony is to be praised for symmetrical and well defined arrangement of ideas, clearness, compactness, and a rich and some what novel scoring, and we believe it will add to the reputation which Prof. Ritter has already acquired for learning and good taste.

The other pieces on the programme were generally well rendered. Miss Beebe deserves a word of special praise for her facile delivery of Sir Henry Bishop's charming song, one of the best specimens of the old English ornate school. The Herole Symphony was given with spirit, and with more smoothness than usual. MUSICAL NOTES.

The farewell concert of Miss Antoinette Sterling will take place to-morrow. All true lovers of music will feel regret at parting, even for a season or two, with a lady who has done so much for the development of taste and the honor of her procession. Sie a one of the few singers now before the public who love art more than self, or appliance, or money.

The remarkable series of Rubinstein concerts of which we have already spoken is to begin this afterneon, when Mr. Rubinstein will illustrate the earliest school of piano-forte playing, as represented by Sebas-tian and Emmanuel Bach, Handel, and Scarlatti, with Mozart, who marks the transition to the period of Bee-On Wednesday the Garden Concerts of Mr.

Theodore Thomas will reopen for the season. The vietorious conductor, returning crowned with laurels from Cincinnati, will doubtless receive a demonstrative wel-come. His orchiestra has never been in such super-condition as it is now, and we may reasonably antici-pate from its work a Summer of unusual enjoyment.

LOCAL INCIDENTS.

The American Dramatic Fund Association will cleet its officers for the ensuing year, this afternoon at 2 o'cleek, at No. 842 Broadway. Mr. Fox's Pantomime continues at the Olym-

pic. Luiu still springs and startles, at Niblo's Garden. Mr. D. L. Morris appears to-night at Tony Pastor's Opera House. Mile. Aimee will be heard, this evening, in "La Perienole," at the Brooklya Academy of Music.

Mr. George Clarke will be, to-night, the recipient of a benefit at the Forth Avenue Theater, and his perited popularity is such that a crowded house may be anticipated. The last performances of "Divorce" are announced at this establishment. The new play of "Manufelia Morel," to which we lately referred, will be Madeleiu Morel," to which we lately referred, will be rought forward here on the 20th inst., Tuesday of next

Mr. Fechter's Monte Cristo has done more good for the Grand Opera House than anything clse pre-sented there under Mr. Daly's management. It will some there under six. Daily's management, it was son. Mr. Charles Wheatleigh has won a great deal of admiration for his versatile acting, as Neither; and Mr. J. W. Jennings has evinced a line spirit and much ability in the part of Morel. Miss Linda Dietz will have a benefit at the

Fifth Avenue Theater on Wednesday evening, appearing as Grace in "Divorce." It will be her first benefit-and play-goers who appreciate sincere zeal, honest devotion, a gentle nature, and personal worth might well combine their efforts to make it substantially valuable. Miss Dietz has been a faithful worker in little parts, and has Dietz has been a faithful worker in hitt richly deserved public encouragement.

Mr. Sothern's engagement at Wallack's is drawing to a close. He should be seen by all lovers of has proved very attractive, and there will be no need to change the bill. Residents of Brooklyn should re-member that Mr. Sothern and the company from Wal-lack's will act at the Academy of Music in that city during the first week in Jane.

"Frou Frou" is slowly but beautifully with-

ering, at the Union Square Theater. It will pass away with the current week. Next Monday the public attention will be drawn to a new drama, understood to be the work of Mrs. Sheridan Shook, and entitled " Without A Heart." Mr. D. H. Harkins receives a benefit at the Union Square Theater next Friday. His stirring spirit has done so much for that house, and has attracted so much sympathy and regard from play-coers, that doubtless the movement for his benefit will be cruwned with full success.—Mr. Harkins rejoins Mr. Day's com-pany, next season.

Mr. J. A. Zimmermann, the Treasurer of Niblo's Garden, has arranged a very attractive programme for the occasion of his annual benefit at that theater, assigned for next Phursday afternoon, May 15 Numerous performers have volunteered their aid: amond them may be mentioned, Lulu, Mile. Amelia Pitieri, Lauri Joice, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. Weish Edwards, Mr. Claude Bar roughs, Mr. W. H. Montgomery: Oofty Goott, Mss Jranie Yeaman, Mons, and Mume. Mortens, Messis, Mafflit, Mafflit, and Bartholomew; Ling Look; Mons. Carros and Sons, Mrs. Elem Morant Bowers, and Place of the Morant Bowers, and Place of the Morant Bowers, and Place of the Morant Bowers, and Mons. Carros and Coos.

A dramatic incident of marked importance will attract the public attention this evening, at Hooth's Theater. Miss Neilson, returning from a prosperous tour of the provincial theaters, appears there to-night as Amy Robsart. She played this part 100 nights in London, and won the concurrent admiration of press and public. The play of "Amy Hobsart," based on Sir Walter Scott's " Kenilworth," is one of the best productions of Mr. Andrew Halliday. It is to be done here with the original music by Mr. W. C. Levey of Brury Lane, and we learn that it will be framed in uncommonly be scenery. Mr. F. C. Bangs reappears at Booth's T and will personate the Earl of Leicester. Mr. No. scenery. Mr. F. C. Ba and will personate the ner will enact Varney. It need not be said, because it goes without

saying, that the Poor Children's Pic-nic Fund is worthy of public aid and support. An effort in its service is to be made, on the 14th inst,, by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, of this city -a club of which the leading spirit is Mrs. Sheridan Shook, a lady in whom gentleness of nature is combined with much energy and a considerable dramatic as well as administrative falent Under Mrs. Shook's direction, and in aid of the Post Children's Pic-nic Fund, a performance will be given on Wednesday afternoon, at the Union Square Theater. will deserve the attention and support of the charitable, and, as Mrs. Shook is to act Juliuma, in "The Hener-moon," it bids fair to merit attention on the greend of intrinsic interest. To kets are offered for safe at many places, and it is hoped that the receipts will be large.

Mr. Bellew will give an entertainment, next Thursday evening, at Scenway Hail, making his fare-well appearance in America. In its purpose and in itself this occasion possesses natural interest. Mr. Believ performs for the benefit of the Dry Goods Clerks Early Closing and Benevolent Association—which is a wiself founded and deserving society—and be offers a pro-gramme of extraordinary and various freshness. These are the selections: Extract from "All That Gitters is Not Gold," by Madison Morton; "Belshangar's Peast;" "The Slave and the Lions," by Leigh Hunt; "The Estanswill Election," from "Pickwick;" "King Lear's Curse upon Generil;" Dickens's poem of "The Children;" Thomas Davis's "The Battle of Fontenoy," and "Major Namby," by Wilkie Collins. It will be observed that these are choice specimens of British literature, and that the interpretation of them is likely to test to their utmost the powers of the elecutionist actor. Judge Bradf will preside over the exercises of this attractive evening. when, doubtless, Mr. Beliew will be seen and heard to even more advantage than on previous occasions. Mr. Reliew's portraits, by the way, do not do him justice, for they make thim book as if he had the mumps, whereas, is that, he is a man of stately appearance, the kind of per-son, so far as aspect is concerned, who might have fixed in the days of Quien Anne, and been one of the whele of with any worthies that gave hater to that memorabe